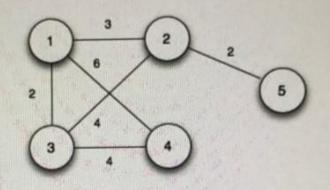
Given the following undirected graph:



We apply Kruskal's algorithm to construct a MST. Follow the steps of the algorithm by filling in the blanks:

a) We define E_T to maintain the set of edges composing a minimum spanning tree, which is initially empty.

b) we pick edge {1,3}

, then we pick edge {2,5}

, then we pick edge {1,2}

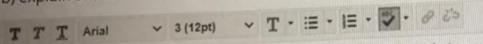
and then we pick edge {3,4}

- c) The algorithm stops when the number of picked edges = 4
- d) The resultant MST will have a weight equal to 11

Question 2

Both dynamic programming and greedy method will solve optimization problems. In the space provided answer the following two questions:

- a) In your own words, what is an optimization problem?
- b) explain to me how does DP is different than the greedy method, when solving optimization problems.



- a) The optimization problem is finding the best solution of all possible solution, such as: minimum or maximum .
- b) In DP it solves the all sub-problems, then choose the best of all of the solved. Unlike greedy, first will have decision of each subproblem, then we solve the result of sub-problem.

restion 3

Given the following Alphabet and frequency table, use the Huffman coding algorithm to construct a coding tree by filling in the blanks in each step.

Alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, O

Frequency table:

-	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	0
-	1296	8%	19%	25%	43%	15%	13%	31%

Fill in the blanks in each of the following:

- After the algorithm terminates, the resultant code tree will have a root node with the value 1.66

The code for letter A: 0111

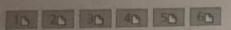
The code for letter C: 010

The code for letter D: 110

The code for letter E: 10



Offerious completion aracas.



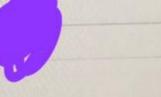
Let W = 10 and

i	1	2 40 4	3	4
v_i	10	40	30	50
w_i	5	4	6	3

V[i,w]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\frac{V[i,w]}{i=0}$	0	0	0	0	n	0	()	U	U	U	0
	^	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	ő	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	50	50
	Ö			0	40	40	40	40	40	20	70
	0	UI DEGIN	0	50	50	50	50	90	90	90	90

According to the solution table, the maximum item value that we can achieve 90. By reconstructing the solution, we know that the following items {2,4} are included in the solution. Carefully, fill in the following blanks:

- The answer to the problem appears at cell <4,10> in the matrix.
- The cell in the table that lets me pick item4 is cell at location:
- The cell in the table that lets me pick item3 is cell at location:



Question 5

1 points

Solve the following instance of the 0/1 Knapsack Problem using Greedy method. The greedy choice we are going to use is: pick the item with the maximum value.

The maximum allowed weight is W = 10.

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
Value	6	4	5	3	9	7
Weight	4	2	3	1	6	4

Fill in the blanks in the following:

- the maximum value we can get is: 18

- the items we pick: { 1,2,3,4

}.

Question 6

Solve the following instance of the 0/1 Knapsack Problem using Dynamic programming.

The maximum allowed weight is W = 10.

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
Price	6	4	5	3	9	7
THE PROPERTY OF	1	2	3	1	6	4
Weight	4	14				

Fill in the blanks in the following table:

		2	4	3		
0 1	2		0	0	0	U
0 0 0	0		0	6	6	6
100	0	0				
		4	6	6	10	10
200	4					11
	4	5	6 9	9	10	
30					12	13
3	4	7	8			
40				9	12	13
5 0 3	4	7	0	E .		EN
					^	m (6 (1)

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	0	0	0	0		O
	6	6	6	6	6	6
	6	10	10	10	10	10
The state of the s	9	10	11	11	15	15
- To an annual state of	9	12	13	14	14	18
and description of the second	9	12	13	14	14	18
	9	12	13 I	14	14	18